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perhaps, to be regretted that instead of publishing all the decisions of the appellate courts, it should not have selected the more important of such decisions, and also the more important decisions of the boards who are charged with the administration of the various acts. Many of these decisions are of great importance and may never come before an appellate court for affirmation or reversal. They are published, if at all, in bulletins or reports issued more or less irregularly, and extremely difficult to obtain. Their publication would, therefore, be a real boon to those who desire to keep abreast of current compensation law. It would be, of course, impossible to publish all of such decisions and to select out of their immense mass those worthy of publication would require editorial ability of the highest class. Nevertheless, one may venture hope that the journal will enlarge its scope and will at some time in the near future include a carefully selected collection of such cases.

The Workmen's Compensation Journal is attractive in form, and is well printed on excellent paper. If there is any criticism that can be made upon it, it is that the syllabi are not so clear as they might be. But the journal is in its infancy, and there is reason to hope that such small blemishes will disappear in later numbers.

CRIMINOLOGY. By Maurice Parmelee. Pp. xiii, 522. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1918.

Dr. Parmelee, formerly Professor of Sociology at the University of Missouri, and the author of a number of works on anthropological and sociological subjects, has presented in this volume an admirable study of the entire field of criminology. No work attempting to cover the entire subject in its historical, biological, psychological, sociological, and legal aspects can do more than present it in broad outline with such illustrative material as is necessary to give point and body to the more or less abstract propositions. This has been very well done by Dr. Parmelee, and the reader is carried forward from subject to subject by the author's thorough grasp on his material and his ability to present the matter in concise, correct and fluent manner. The book is eminently readable and contains the results of research in the several fields that it purports to cover down to the very year of its publication. The conflicting theories of criminologists are all considered and fairly set forth. The part relating to criminal jurisprudence is, of course, of special interest to lawyers. The author treats of the origin and historical development of criminal law and of procedure, the reform of criminal procedure, problems of evidence, particularly those of expert testimony and of the use of psychological investigation in securing proof. He breaks a lance for the establishment of public defense in criminal trials and is trenchant in his criticism of the jury system. He has several valuable suggestions as to the improvement of the bench and a most excellent chapter on the police function. The bibliography is sufficiently comprehensive and modern, and in addition to referring to text-books of a more or less authoritative character it includes references to many articles in scientific magazines, journals and bulletins.